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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1779.

To His Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Esq; President of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.*

HAVING, once for all, Sir, as a subject of the State over which you now preside, acknowledged your titles, and prefixed them to this address, I flatter myself that you will excuse me from interlarding the remainder of it with words of *mere courtesy*. By your introducing into the Pennsylvania Gazette, of the 24th instant, a *conversation* which passed between us, upon a point of honour in our *private* capacity as gentlemen, you have stepped down from the *floor of office* to *my level*. 'Tis true that, by telling the public "you do not often converse with me," you seem to be sensible that your condescension was a favour. As such I humbly accept it; and as I do not charge you, Sir, with any want of politeness towards me in your publication, but confess that you have honoured me with the epithet of gentleman, and the titles which I take to myself on public occasions, I hope I shall not, in return, give you any ground to accuse me of a failure of decorum on my part.

For what purpose the private conversation between us was introduced, and made so capital a part of your publication, I am at some loss to guess. If it can be of use to elucidate any truth that concerns the world, I am satisfied; and will contribute my part by stating some parts and circumstances of it, which may have either escaped your memory, or which you may not have thought material to the object you had in view.

Mrs. Fergusson and myself have been friends and acquaintance for 25 years past. My wife and she have lived as bosom friends since their childhood. Mrs. Fergusson's virtues are such as tend not to dissolve, but cement, friendships once contracted. We had, however, but seldom seen her for some years past. Making some stay lately in town, she visited us, and informed me, among her other misfortunes, "that it had been reported to the President of the State that she had denied to me her ever having had any conversation with him relative to Governor Johnstone, so as to authorise what had been published on this affair." Madam, replied I, with some quickness, that's impossible. I have not seen you to have any conversation on the subject; and, if I had seen you, should have thought it indelicate to ask you a single question concerning it. It is your own affair—you know best when and how to explain it—I passed your door last summer in the country, and rode to town in the dark, rather than be thought inquisitive about it. The President must have been misinformed by some person, who perhaps meant no kindness either to you or to me. I can do you little good in your present situation, except so far as my good words and good will may serve you. But I am sure I would not do you harm; and, if it will be any satisfaction to you, I will take an opportunity to let Mr. Reed know that I have never heard you say a word on the subject, nor have said I did to any person living. But I will tell you, Madam, what I have said, and what may probably be the foundation of this story. Dining at Mr. Duffield's in the country last November, a gentleman in company told us at table, that, two days before, he had seen Mrs. Fergusson, who had declared upon her solemn honour that she had never given the least foundation for the story published, concerning the offer made by Governor Johnstone to General Reed, and thought herself ill used by being named on that occasion."

While I was giving Mrs. Fergusson this account, I cast my eye to the window, and saw the gentleman who was my author coming towards my house. As soon as he came in, and the first civilities were exchanged, Madam, said I, here's a lucky opportunity. I then repeated in the gentleman's hearing what I had just told her, which he allowed to be true, and also that he had mentioned the same to Mrs. Smith, and two gentlemen in Philadelphia, to confirm the account I had given them. I added that short reckonings were best among friends—this was a proper time to explain the matter.—It was best that I should not be present, and I accordingly went out.—They likewise soon left my house together, and I understood from them afterwards that the explanation between them was as follows:

Mrs. Fergusson said she had convinced the gentleman that she never could have told him or any other person, that no conversation had passed between her and Governor Johnstone concerning General Reed; because the truth was otherwise. Some conversation had passed; but she had never divulged the particulars except to General Reed himself. The most she could have told the gentleman above referred to was, that her name had been unjustly made use of in different ways on this subject, since she had not given the least foundation, by any thing she ever had said to any person, either to affirm or deny the truth of the conversation as it has been published. The gentleman owned that he might have mistaken this last part, and considered her as saying that she had never given General Reed any such foundation; as the General's name had been mentioned by both of them on the occasion. The gentleman added, that he was sorry the matter had been mistaken, and it was thought best for many reasons to say no more concerning it for the present. Mrs. Fergusson aquainted me some days afterwards that General Roberdeau had explained the matter to the President, who was perfectly satisfied; and that unless I thought it proper, there was no occasion for my taking any further trouble about it.

In this state of the affair, Sir, I did not think it any more necessary for me to "seek you" than you did to "seek me," excepting that, in point of civility, I resolved to embrace some opportunity of giving you all the satisfaction in my power. That opportunity offered in the street. I told you, as my apology for accosting you there, that I had been at your house and had missed you; asking further what time you could be found most at leisure? You replied in a very obliging manner, that you had a leisure hour in a morning between 9 and 10 o'clock. I said that less than a quarter of the time would do for me—and asked if you was going towards the State-house? We went on together to the back door, and I believe you will allow that I faithfully and circumstantially related to you what I have above set forth. It is an aukward situation, and I imagine you have felt it, when one is obliged to state from memory what "*he said, and she said,*" in a long conversation. It is generally tedious to the public—seldom interesting, and therefore they should as seldom be troubled with things of this kind, and that too with great care and candor. I have endeavoured to use both; and so far we cannot materially differ.

But you say that you have been "credibly informed, "that I was very *active* and *diligent* in asserting that no "such conversation ever happened between Mrs. Fergus-"son and yourself, &c." You did not inform me of this when I had the honour of conversing with you on the matter. I then told you that I had mentioned the story and my author only to a *few* of my friends, and you seemed satisfied. In truth, neither they nor I were *active* in propagating it, because there was room left for candid men to suspend their judgment. I went further, Sir, and with sincerity assured you that I did not make myself *busy* in your affairs, nor in any of the disputes which now agitate this state; adding that Mrs. Fergusson had never, till the evening then preceding, told me any of the circumstances relative to her conversation with Governor Johnstone concerning you. As you did not then seem "sorry that our conversation was not closed," but rather willing to hear further particulars, I proceeded to address myself to you as follows—

"Last evening Mrs. Fergusson called upon us, and expressing uneasiness at Governor Johnstone's assertion in the abstract of his speech in the House of Commons, as published in that day's Newspaper, said, that she was determined now to publish the whole matter for the satisfaction of the world; that she was offended at Governor Johnstone's account, and not satisfied with yours; the reasons of which you could not be at a loss to know, as she had expressed them in a letter to you, a copy of which she had shewn to me, and added she would publish the letter together with her account, as the best evidence of what were her first and genuine sentiments of your state of the matter, when it appeared in print; that she had a further inducement to publish, as she had been told by some members of Assembly (I do not remember saying a member at my house, although it is not material) that many of that body, who commiserated her case, thought they would be justly reflected upon, if they did any thing for her relief while she stood in the light of a person employed by the British Commissioners to corrupt a gentleman in public station; and that, upon the whole, she thought it best to publish her own account at once, that she might not have occasion to continue in town, for the examination of any Committee that might be appointed; not that any "proposals had yet been formally made about examining her in the House;" for I had never heard of any such proposals. I concluded by assuring you that I believed she had nothing to say that could affect you, further than she had expressed in her letter, and that I could venture to add, she could have no objection to your seeing what she intended to publish.

Here, Sir, if our conversation was continued so as that "you was not sorry when it closed," the fault was not mine. You now took your turn, and with a desire (as I understood it) that I might inform Mrs. Fergusson, told me that "she ought to be very careful how she published that letter;" a hint, I believe, which was conveyed to her from you by other hands. You proceeded to give me your own account of this transaction, even more circumstantial than what you have published, with the very name of the other lady in this city with whom Governor Johnstone had "the tea-table chat" concerning you. As I flattered myself that you were placing some confidence in me, I heard you with attention, considering you as a gentleman justly tender of his character, and not disdaining to vindicate the same, even to the meanest of his fellow-citizens. As I am not *ill natured*, and have no wish nor interest to be considered as *adverse* to you, my heart was not without proper impressions from every circumstance you related in your own favour. Your account and Mrs. Fergusson's are now before the public. On comparing them, every person will make up his own judgment. I have made up mine, so far as belongs to a private man; and I hope nothing I have added to your narrative of the conversation between us, can lead to any future difference. I have not called in question any material part of what you have quoted from me, on your own account; but I thought something further necessary on mine.

Towards your conclusion, however, you have given me concern, by the following paragraph. "Reflecting af-"terwards, you say, upon our conversation, and some "accounts you had received of the wishes as well as en-"deavours of *some person* to influence Mrs. Fergusson, "you was led to *fear* she might inadvertently become "subservient to the views of some, who had different ob-"jects in pursuit than she had." Now, Sir, many of your readers have been led to believe that you meant to hold me up as *the person* to whom you allude. *If so*, it is unkind to me, as well as to Mrs. Fergusson—*unkind* to me, because I assured you that I meddled no further in the business, than to give you satisfaction where my name had been unjustly made use of to you; and because you did not seem to doubt me at that time, when I could have given you further satisfaction—*unkind* to Mrs. Fergusson, because she has declared, upon her solemn oath, "that "never one line of her account had been seen by, or read "to, an individual of either sex." Several persons, besides myself, saw the copy of her letter to you before it was published; and I believe many of them thought that it was time for her, both for your sake as well as her own, to satisfy the public. You know, Sir, she stands in need of no assistance in an affair of this kind, notwithstanding the reflection you have conveyed from Governor Johnstone, of "her mind being so *affected* by her misfortunes, "that he never had thought her capable of a confidential "conversation." You expressed the Governor's words in more harsh terms to me. Her oath and declaration, however, notwithstanding any innuendoes to the contrary, will be credited by all disinterested people who know her character; and her delicacy will be applauded, in not desiring to involve any of her friends in her difficulties, by consulting them upon the form or matter of her affidavit; and I believe the same delicacy prevented her at last from consulting even yourself upon it.

It was further *unkind* to her, Sir, in coupling my name with her's in this business; because, as you "seldom con-verse with me," and in the light some other persons in power think it their interest to represent me, it may be injurious to her. But, Sir, as you have said that "you shall be glad to find any declaration of your's productive of *beneficial consequences* to her," I flatter myself you will be pleased likewise to find that no acquaintance she may formerly have had with me ought to prejudice her in the public eye. It is a debt which you have made it necessary for me to pay to her; and it is a debt which, in the judgment of some of my friends, has been too long owing to myself, to make use of the means in my power for vindicating my principles of liberty and true attachment to the interest of America. If you have ever doubted of such attachment, you will rejoice, as President of this State, to find it confirmed by any authentic documents. If I can prove that I have suffered for this attachment, and have even like you, tho' in a humbler sphere, rejected promises carrying the face of corruption, without seeking to make the matter known, or to derive any other advantage from my virtue than the satisfaction of my own mind, you may then probably reach me your hand, and pronounce me entitled to some share of your own glory; though perhaps not of your power.

This will be the subject of another letter to you, and it will depend on yourself whether our correspondence shall then cease or not. If you choose or have leisure to continue it, I would not be so uncivil as to decline answering you; but while we are openly engaged on the fair footing of gentlemen, I hope none of our friends on either side will meanly interpose their skulking bye blows, from secret places. I am, Sir, with all due regard,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
WILLIAM SMITH.

15th February, 1779.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Honourable the House of Assembly having appointed us to settle the accounts of the late Committee and Council of Safety of this State—We do hereby give NOTICE to all those "*who have "been entrusted with public money, or who have demands "upon the late Committee or Council of Safety, or are "otherwise interested in the said accounts unsettled,*" to attend at our office in Front-street, a few doors below Walnut-street, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and three and six in the afternoon.—As there is a necessity that these accounts be speedily adjusted, in order to enable the State to settle with the Honourable the Continental Congress, it is therefore expected that all those who are comprehended in the above notice do render in their accounts, and settle the same on or before the first of April next, or they may expect to be called on as the law directs.

JOHN NIXON,
JOHN M. NESBITT,
BENJAMIN FULLER.

NAVY-BOARD, Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1779.

ALL persons having demands against this Board are desired to bring in their accounts; and all those to whom the Board hath advanced money, for public uses, are hereby called upon to tender an account of the expenditure (with proper vouchers) without delay.

The Honourable Marine Committee of Congress having ordered this Board to settle their accounts as soon as possible, induces the above notice, to which it is expected due attention will be paid by all concerned.

JOHN WHARTON,)
JAMES READ,) Commissioners.

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PARCHMENT

MADE and SOLD by ROBERT WOOD, in Fifth-street, near the New Goal, Philadelphia, where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers, and others, may be supplied with large or small Quantities. ¶

LONDON, *November 27.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE Houſe proceeded on the buſineſs of the preceding day, by the Speaker's deſiring Mr. Greville to bring up the report of the committee appointed to draw up the addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty. The report being then preſented at the table, and read by one of the clerks, the queſtion was put for reading it a ſecond time, when Sir Philip Jennings Clerke roſe to object to it, declaring that he found himſelf under a neceſſity either to put a negative on the addreſs, or to contend for the amendment propoſed the day before. He ſaid it was highly improper at this criſis to pay compliments to the throne, at a time of public calamity, when the ſafety of the kingdom was manifeſtly at ſtake, and every hour was pregnant with ſome new inſtance of the incapacity of the preſent Miniſters to govern this country. It appeared to him highly injurious to the nation to promiſe his Majeſty the effectual ſupport of that Houſe in meaſures deſtructive of his dominions, and for continuing in office, men who were reſolved to adhere to the ſame ruinous plans that had brought us into our preſent alarming ſituation.

Mr. Adams acquainted the Houſe, that he had poſtponed giving his ſentiments on the amendment the preceding evening, in deference to the great number of able ſpeakers on both ſides of the queſtion, chooſing rather to deliver his opinion to a thin Houſe, than to obtrude it on a tired audience. He was for the amendment on this principle, that he thought it impoſſible, from what had appeared to the Houſe in the courſe of the long debate, that this country could provide land and ſea forces ſufficient for an offenſive war with America, another with France, and perhaps another with ſome other power, without leaving theſe kingdoms almoſt defenceleſs. He obſerved, that the defence not only of the capitals of Great-Britain and Ireland, but alſo of every ſea-port town, ought to be provided for; and deſired Gentlemen would only advert to the caſe of Edinburgh laſt autumn, when a banditti of 400 men were maſters of the lives and fortunes of 50,000 of his Majeſty's ſubjects for ſeveral days, before the commanding officer, with all his bravery and conduct, could quell the mutiny; and he hoped this matter would be found worthy of parliamentary enquiry. Had not ſome towns in the ſame country been plundered by French privateers? If therefore the Miniſtry were to be indulged in their favourite ſyſtem of vigorous exertions in America, France would certainly avail itſelf of an hour of weakneſs to attack us at home; and notwithſtanding all that had been juſtly ſaid in favour of the militia, it might prove ineffectual againſt the ſuperior force the enemy might land upon us. For his part he was as ready to ſacrifice his life and fortune as any man in the Houſe, but he wiſhed to be underſtood right, he would willingly ſacrifice them in defence of this country, againſt our perfidious enemies the French. For this reaſon he wiſhed to ſee a change of Miniſters, and men employed, who would neither give up the dependency of America on Britain, nor continue year after year to make fruitleſs attempts to enforce it by the ſword; but who would leave America till he had conquered France, and then ſee if the revolted provinces would not return to their allegiance to this country. It had been aſked, who would you have for Miniſters? He did not mean to point them out, but he was certain it would be much better to caſt lots for a new adminiſtration, than to continue the preſent ſett of men in office.

Mr. Bailey called upon adminiſtration to declare to the Houſe, if they had or had not received intelligence from Jamacia to the ſame purpoſe as the information contained in private letters from his friends, which he had received by the laſt packet, and was to the following purport: that a large body of troops were aſſembled at Hiſpaniola, and tranſports ready to embark them; that they only waited for a French fleet to convoy them; that the Minerva and Active, two of his Majeſty's frigates, had been taken by a French man of war and carried into Hiſpaniola; and that the Governor of Jamaica had been obliged to proclaim martial law, and to put the iſland in the beſt poſture of defence he was able, but without hopes of being able to hold out againſt the ſudden attack of a ſtrong fleet and a large regular force, having only 600 regulars and the mixed militia, compoſed of mulattoes, negroes, &c. That both the Governor and the Admiral on the ſtation had complained in private letters of the neglect of Government in not ſending reinforcements, or even condeſcending to let them know if they were to maintain a ſtate of peace or war with France. This was another inſtance of the want of capacity for government, and a reaſon for voting for the amendment.

Mr. Thomas De Grey, jun. (Secretary to Lord George Germaine) gave the Houſe a very ſatisfactory anſwer. He ſaid the office had no ſuch intelligence as the honourable member had mentioned; but they had letters from the Governor of Jamaica of a very contrary nature, declaring that he had put the iſland in ſuch a ſtate of defence as to enable him to reſiſt any ſudden attack, till ſuccours could arrive from England; but they had no official accounts of any number of troops collected at Hiſpaniola, nor any ſhip of war on that ſtation.

Mr. Fox roſe, and after complimenting the gentleman for the candid anſwer he had given, juſt obſerved that he thought the Secretary of State for the colonies ſhould have been in his place to have given it; but he ſeldom honoured the Houſe with his attendance. [Lord George Germaine came in not long after.] He then declared, that the private letters to the Hon. Member (Mr. Bailey) had not been abſolutely contradicted; therefore he ſhould take it for granted they were true, as they came from reſpectable inhabitants of the place; and this was a freſh inſtance of the ſhameful neglect of the Admiralty department, and of the folly of ſending ſuch naval force to America, that he could not protect our old and moſt valuable ſettlements. He then went over the grounds of his objections to the addreſs, ſtated in his former ſpeech; and added a long ſtring of the moſt bitter reflections on Lord North that could poſſibly be uttered. He ſaid it had been given out, that our ſituation was not ſo bad now as it was at the beginning of the laſt war. This we apprehend he conſtrued as a reflection on his father, the late Lord Holland, who was Miniſter at that æra; after obſerving that we were in a much worſe ſituation, for we had then only loſt Minorca, now we had loſt thirteen provinces. But the noble perſon alluded to had different motives of honour from thoſe of the preſent Miniſter; and as he had received his education under him, this might be one reaſon why he always differed from his Lordſhip on points of honour. The perſon alluded to at the beginning of laſt war thought it a point of honour to reſign his office, when he found he could no longer hold it for the benefit of his country. But the noble Lord in the blue ribband makes it his point of honour to keep in his office year after year, though his adminiſtration has been a ſeries of misfortunes to his country; and in the very moment of additional calamities, he goes into the cabinet, and adviſes his Sovereign to beſtow on him a moſt lucrative vacant place, the wardenſhip of the Cinque Ports. And why? Becauſe in another year the crown might have nothing left to give, if his Lordſhip continued to govern. But it had been ſaid, it is a rule of government with foreign Princes to aſſiſt the weak: This indeed was a reaſon for the noble Lord to continue in office, that Ruſſia and other foreign powers might aſſiſt this country. He then rallied Government upon ſending out a Commiſſioner, who could tell the Americans what ſort of men the Miniſtry were. This alone was enough to mar the ſucceſs of the treaty. He concluded with repeating his aſſertion, that a falſe account had been given to the Houſe laſt year of the ſtate of the navy.

Lord Mulgrave roſe, ſeverely reprehended Mr. Fox for the aſperity of his language, and told him, he ſhould have imagined him a candidate for a vacant Alderman's gown, and his addreſs adapted to the inhabitants of Billingſgate ward. He then declared the ſtate of the navy laſt year, as given to the Houſe, to have been true; and added, our naval force is ſuperior to that of France in all parts of the globe; it will be ſuperior to that of France and Spain very ſoon. Lord North, in a ſhort, warm ſpeech, exculpated himſelf from the charge of ſoliciting honours or emoluments; they were the ſpontaneous, voluntary gifts of his Royal Maſter, after ten years ſervices. He had not bettered his fortune ſince he came into office; and the duty he owed a large family made it incumbent on him, in his ſituation, not to refuſe a moderate proviſion for them. But as to the laſt place he had obtained, it was not of ſuch conſequence as the gentleman imagined; for it was owing to his own moderation that the King had not given him all the ſalary annexed to it in the late poſſeſſor's time. He then requeſted gentlemen not to raiſe ſcruples where there could be none: Neither the ſpeech nor the addreſs mentioned the American war; they only requeſted and promiſed general ſupport. His Lordſhip concluded with profeſſing a readineſs to reſign his office, whenever it ſhould appear that his country would be benefited by ſuch reſignation.

General Burgoyne now roſe, and deſired the attention of the Houſe to an injury, which, though it was done to an individual, ſhewed the diſpoſition of the ruling powers, and therefore came within the ſubject of the enquiry into their conduct propoſed by the amendment. He then ſtrongly blamed Lord George Germaine for preventing his ſeeing the King, and giving as a reaſon, that he could not appear at St. James's till a court of enquiry had ſat on his conduct, when at the ſame time the noble Lord had told the Houſe that no court of enquiry could be held, it being illegal. He ſaid, inſinuations had been thrown out that the American Congreſs had been uncommonly kind to him: As a Britiſh officer, he denied it; but as a Gentleman, he acknowledged he had received more civility, in their permitting him to come home to juſtify himſelf, than from the Congreſs of Miniſters at home, who had done all in their power to prevent it. He then produced letters from the Secretary of War in the courſe of the ſummer, requiring him, in his Majeſty's name, to repair to Boſton as ſoon as his health would admit. He called this letter a cabinet letter; and ſaid the noble Lord was one who adviſed it in Council; yet he thought it could hardly be, that he wanted him out of the kingdom, when he knew he had a public diſpute to ſettle with him. However, if the order was made peremptory, he knew how he ought to act.

Lord George Germaine, in reply, obſerved, that it was his Majeſty's pleaſure General Burgoyne ſhould not approach his preſence till a court of enquiry had ſat upon his conduct; that in regard to his honour, he had afterwards adviſed a court martial as the faireſt mode of trial for his reputation. As to the orders from him to return to Boſton, the cabinet letter in particular came from Lord Amhurſt as Commander in Chief, and he might ſhow it to the Council for their opinion as a matter of delicacy: This was all he knew of it, as it was out of his department; but in his opinion, as the Commiſſioners and General Clinton had received a paper in the King's name to ratify the treaty of Saratoga, he ſhould have imagined the General ſhould have been there to have ſtated many circumſtances they might have been ſtrangers to. At leaſt it muſt have been ſome comfort to the impriſoned army to have ſeen their General ſharing in their fate, and uſing his beſt endeavours for their releaſe. As to the diſpute between them, he wiſhed it was ſifted to the bottom, let who would ſuffer, and he ſhould be as ready to find the Gentleman honourably acquitted as any one in the Houſe.

Mr. Pulteney ſaid a few words againſt the addreſs, on the ſame principles as the reſt of the gentlemen, and the queſtion being called for, the report was read a ſecond time, and the addreſs agreed to.

Dublin, Dec. 5. Political circumſpection, wiſdom, and virtuous reſolution ought, in the preſent awful criſis, to direct our proceedings. Even his Majeſty from the throne would ſeem to acknowledge public affairs to be in a moſt undeſirable ſtate, and war, with its attendant miſeries, dangers and expences, is now almoſt certain.

The ſpeech admits that our efforts have not been attended with wiſhed for ſucceſs; that the great armaments of certain powers demand our attention. It alſo mentions the militia in honourable terms; nor are public ſpirit, ſteady order, and love of our country left unpraiſed! Theſe are pleaſing words from the Prince; and we hope that both his own and Miniſter's conduct will, in future, be governed by a ſteady regard to the general welfare. Had this always been the caſe, loyal abuſed ſubjects would not now have been witneſſes to thoſe accumulated evils, which now preſs hard on their freedom, ſpirits and properties.

In the courſe of the debate in the Houſe of Lords of England, on Thurſday ſe'nnight, the Earl of Shelburne made a moſt eloquent ſpeech, which ſpoke the man of ſtrong obſervation, and laborious enquiry after knowledge: Among other particulars, his Lordſhip was loud for impeaching the evil counſellors who had adviſed the late meaſures, declaring that the acts of government reſpecting America for ſome time paſt were notoriouſly —— and deſpotic; that the hints thrown out by Lord Suffolk as to the new mode for carrying on the war, were doubtleſs alluſive to burning and deſtroying the towns of America; a ſyſtem ſo black, ſo ſavage, and ſo like the doctrine of the ſcalping knife and tomahawk, that it could have its origin no where but in the wicked minds of thoſe men, who had for years ſhewn that they were determined to be the deep and dark aſſaſſins of the conſtitution. He quoted Thycidides and Sir William Temple, by way of comment on the late commiſſioners ſent out to America, and declared that he wondered, if Adminiſtration ſeriouſly meant good to this country, why they did not pitch upon the Duke of Chandos, and men of real importance and weight, to be the Commiſſioners. He obſerved, that we had better loſe another iſland than to loſe the ſervices of Lord Howe and Admiral Keppel, declaring they were public property, and that, however Adminiſtration might mean to whiſper away their characters, the people would not ſuffer them to be ſacrificed to any petty cabal. He proteſted that the ſalvation of this country was aſcribable to Admiral Keppel; and after repeatedly aſſerting that he moſt heartily wiſhed the public both within and without doors would riſe, as one man, and drag the authors of our preſent calamities to ignominy and puniſhment, he concluded with repeating, that he joined with the Earl of Briſtol in wiſhing that an addreſs might be ſuſpended till an enquiry into the national grievances had taken place, and that the reſult of that enquiry might be the object of a future addreſs.

BOSTON, February 11.

Laſt Thurſday arrived in this harbour, the ſhip Viper, taken by Capt. Samuel Nicholſon, in the Continental frigate Deane; ſhe is a letter of marque, fitted out at Liverpool, mounting 10 guns, and had 75 men. She had captured the day before a brig from Newbury, Parſons maſter, which the Deane was in chaſe of when the prize left her. Capt. Nicholſon took and burnt a ſhip belonging to London, in ballaſt from New-York to Cadiz, for a load of brandy, wine and fruit, for the uſe of the army and navy at New-York.

By a veſſel from the Weſt-Indies we learn, that the Minerva has taken four Britiſh privateers, and carried them into Cape-Francois.—She alſo took a privateer of 24 guns from New-Providence, and after taking the Captain and two or three hands on board, the prize, by accident it is ſuppoſed, blew up, and all on board periſhed.

Feb. 15. By the General Mifflin privateer ſhip of war, Capt. M'Neil, arrived here on Thurſday laſt in 48 days from France, we learn, that though no declaration of war has as yet taken place on the part either of Britain or France, yet hoſtilities are carried on with vigour by ſea, and with various ſucceſs. The Britiſh cruizers have taken from the French four Indiamen, chiefly owned, it is ſaid, and inſured in England, and a number of rich merchantmen from the Weſt-Indies and other parts. The French have likewiſe made many captures from the Engliſh, which, though ſuppoſed not equal in riches to what they have loſt, far exceed in number of armed veſſels and ſailors. They have taken four Britiſh frigates, among which the Fox was one, to the Captain of which, the Hon. Mr. Windſor, they have paid many compliments in their public papers for his bravery; they have likewiſe taken ſome Weſt-Indiamen, a number of Guineamen, and near 70 Britiſh privateers. It is computed that there is now in France 8000 ſeamen in captivity, and near 4000 French ſailors in England. The Belle Pool, a French frigate, has particularly diſtinguiſhed herſelf, and become terrible to the Jerſey and Guernſey privateers, a number of which ſhe has taken, and three large privateers of 30 guns and upwards from Liverpool, have been carried into France. The Dutch appear to be very angry at a number of their ſhips, bound to France, having been taken by the Britiſh cruizers: Theſe, it is ſaid, are to be releaſed and their cargoes detained. The Dutch ſend out their veſſels now with convoys. Lord Howe, going to England in the Eagle, narrowly eſcaped being taken by three French men of war, who were ſo ſlow in their motions, that the Eagle, though near one of them, finally got off. The moſt material article of news is, that 12 ſail of the line, and ſome ſmaller ſhips, had ſailed from France, their deſtination unknown; though it was generally ſuppoſed they are bound to the Weſt-Indies, as a reinforcement to the ſquadron of the Count D'Eſtaing. The report in France was, that the Spaniſh fleet would immediately join the French, which muſt at once turn the ſcale againſt Britain. In one day, viz. the 27th of Auguſt, an account was received in London of the loſs of 21 veſſels taken by the French; of thoſe ten were from Arch-Angel, laden with naval ſtores, and lamented in the London papers as an inexpreſſible loſs.

The Mifflin has taken 13 prizes ſince ſhe left America; one of which was a privateer ſnow, from Briſtol, of 16 guns and 80 men. The Captain and all the crew were laid in irons, for renewing the fight after they ſtruck.

Ruſſia is fully engaged in watching the Turks, and the commotions in Germany, in which ſhe is ſoon like to be involved on the part of Pruſſia, and only engages to protect her own trade with Britain in the Baltic. The Dutch are determined to ſuffer no interruption in their trade with France, and to make no commutation for the naval ſtores lately captured by the Engliſh, but inſiſt upon a ſpecific reſtitution, enforcing their demands by a fleet of 37 men of war, which they have lately ordered out. The Danes and the Swedes are determined to act a ſimilar part; by which means the trade of France will be ſafe in neutral bottoms, and much inſurance ſaved, while her ſeamen are employed in the King's ſervice, and on board privateers. Britain, if ſhe would prevent this, muſt enter into a war with all theſe nations. The diſtreſs of the manufactures in Ireland is great, if we may judge by the city of Dublin: The number of linnen looms, ſay the Engliſh papers, in that city, is exactly 1627, of which 1300 are abſolutely at a ſtand. The Britiſh miniſtry ſhow a deſign of extending the land-tax into that kingdom. The alarm is given, and much oppoſition preparing.—Their expences are daily encreaſing; the companies of men raiſed by private ſubſcription, for the defence of Ireland, are ſaid to amount to 7000 men. While the Roman Catholics have lately been raiſed there, by acts of Parliament; the old hardſhips have been left in full upon the Proteſtant Deſſenters; of this they loudly complain. They ſay, it is becauſe they are ſuſpected as friendly to America; they ſpeak with the higheſt eulogium of the land of liberty beyond the Atlantic, and many of them hope ſoon to become inhabitants of it. Birmingham, among other manufacturing towns, after all her loyal efforts, complains now of the war, and gave poor Burgoyne the ſmall ſatisfaction of ringing her bells as he lately paſſed through that place.—Several letters are addreſſed in the London papers to the Prince of Wales upon the loſs of America, and the preſent perilous ſtate of the nation; from which it ſeems as if the Whigs had ſome hopes of finding a patron in this young Prince.

The King, ſays a London paper, goes about the town of Winſor, ſhewing his twelve children, while his ſubjects would be much more happy, could he reſtore to their ſight the 13 Provinces his oppreſſive meaſures have ſevered from Britain.—Lord North has obtained for two of his ſons the Reverſion of the Duke of New-Caſtle's

emoluments in the Cuſtoms, valued at 5000l. per annum. His private Secretary, and one of his Clerks are appointed Receivers of the new tax upon houſes, valued at 1600l. per annum. When this great miniſter ſhall add to the loſs of the Provinces, that of Gibraltar, Port Mahon, and the Weſt-Indies, the emoluments of his family and friends will doubtleſs be proportionably increaſed.

The ſtanding military force in the whole iſland of Britain was computed in September laſt at 22,000, the militia at 28,000, in all 50,000. Add this charge, and that of the internal defence of Ireland, chiefly incurred by the war with France, to that of the ſhips and forces abroad, and the amount muſt be immenſe.

The Britiſh Court leave no ſtone unturned to break the preſent connection between France and America; and they have ſecretly offered to reſtore to France all their acquiſitions in the laſt war, and to allow her many ſpecial advantages in trade, provided ſhe will relinquiſh her alliance with theſe States: But his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, though his diſpoſition is pacific as it is generous, is determined to be as faithful to his new allies, as Congreſs have been to him; and to make no ſettlement but with their conſent, and upon the ſureſt baſis of their Independence and Liberty.

The decreaſe in the exportations of hard-ware in England has become ſo great, that beſides the numbers lately gone into the ſea and land ſervice, more than 300 people in that branch of buſineſs are out of employ.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Nantz, dated December 12, 1778, to a merchant in this town.

"Six ſhips of the line of 74 guns and two of 40 guns have ſailed from Breſt, as well as a large quantity of proviſions for our iſlands. When this ſquadron ſhall be joined to thoſe of the Count D'Eſtaing, the Engliſh will not have an equal force to oppoſe us. This ſituation gives us the hopes that we ſhall ſoon hear of the reduction of the Britiſh iſlands. We have near 12,000 Britiſh priſoners in this kingdom, the greateſt part of which have been taken in privateers. The two ſquadrons had no engagement, but our ſhips and frigates have taken a great many privateers and a number of Britiſh frigates. The King of England has ſent a commiſſioner to treat upon an exchange of priſoners; our King has anſwered he was very willing, provided there be alſo an exchange of the Americans, and that he would give man for man. The Engliſh will not hear a word of our allies, and our Court will do nothing unleſs they are included. Six ſhips of the line of 74, and two of 64, have ſailed two months ago with ſeveral frigates which convoyed a fleet loaded with proviſions.—All theſe forces joined to the Count D'Eſtaing—Farewell to the Engliſh Iſlands. All our ſhips and frigates will be compleatly armed by the ſpring. The three new ſhips of the line at Toulon, and thoſe which were repairing, are fitted out with the ſquadron of M. Fabry. This ſquadron will conſiſt of 12 ſhips of the line, and as many frigates and zebecks. We have at Rochfort three new ſhips of 74 guns, which are to join the Breſt fleet. It is ſuppoſed that this fleet will be ſuperior next ſpring to what it was laſt year, ſo that we are very eaſy. War has not yet been declared, but we do not take the leſs for that."

The ſloop Union, Zebulon Whipple, commander, ſailed on or about the 30th of December laſt, from Nantz, bound to Virginia. On the 22d December arrived at Nantz, the ſloop Charles, Jenkins, commander, from Virginia, belonging to Nantucket, all well.

A letter of marque brig, of 16 guns, taken by Captain John Leach, bound from London for Antigua, laden with dry goods, arrived in a ſafe port laſt Friday.

Thurſday laſt a Continental brig arrived ſafe in port from Cadiz, the maſter of which informs, that he left at that port upwards of 30 Spaniſh ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, ready for the ſea at an hour's warning.

Same day arrived ſafe in port, a topſail ſchooner, of about 80 tons, laden with dry fiſh, prize to the Hazard.

PROVIDENCE, February 6.

Early on Monday morning laſt the enemy from Rhode-Iſland landed a party of men at Quidneſet, in Narraganſet, who carried off 19 head of cattle, and 180 ſheep, belonging chiefly to Mr. Matthew Mancheſter: The cattle they killed on the ſhore, and floated to a ſloop they brought for the purpoſe. A boat, with 80 buſhels of corn on board, was alſo carried off. The enemy were ſo cautious of occaſioning an alarm, that they did not diſturb Mr. Mancheſter's family, nor any alarm given till they had accompliſhed their buſineſs, and were re-embarking.

We learn that a ſloop, mounting 10 ſix pounders, was laſt week driven aſhore on Long-Iſland, by two privateers belonging to Connecticut; ſhe was afterwards got off, and brought into a ſafe harbour.

A ſloop laden with flour, peas, &c. bound to Newport, is taken and carried into Connecticut.

NEW-LONDON, February 5.

Laſt Saturday the Ranger, a privateer brig of 12 guns, in the ſervice of the enemy, and it is ſaid has been a cruiſer in the Sound for ſome time paſt, was brought into this port by the brig Middletown, Capt. Sage, Sloop Beaver, Capt. Havens, and the Sloop Eagle, Capt. Conkling. She was taken from a wharff at Sagharbour, Long-Iſland, after a ſhort reſiſtance. Five of her people were taken, the others ran off.

The day the above privateers returned into port they diſcovered 20 ſail of veſſels from the Eaſtward ſtanding up Sound, under convoy; being thick weather, that night they anchored under Gardiner's Iſland, and the next morning 13 of them with the convoy proceeded up the Sound, the others went into Sagharbour.

On Sunday the brig Middletown, the ſloops Beaver and Eagle, ſailed again for Sagharbour, where they diſcovered the ſeven veſſels which had arrived there that morning, one of which was an armed brig of 8 or 10 guns; when a fair proſpect appeared of their making captures of the whole; but the wind being ahead the brig Middletown, in beating up the harbour, moſt unfortunately ſtruck on the Middle Ground, diſtant about a quarter of a mile from the ſhore, where ſhe was bravely defended by her Captain and crew for 4 or 5 hours, againſt an inceſſant fire from the above armed brig and ſeveral field-pieces on the ſhore; but after being hulled by about 30 ſhot, ſeveral of which were under water, and the veſſel careening by means of the tide falling, rendered it impracticable to work the guns to advantage; in this ſituation they were obliged to quit the veſſel, all the people except four being taken on board the two ſloops, this unhappy accident put an end to their enterprize. However, ſoon after leaving the harbour, the two ſloops met with two brigs bound in from New-York, which they took, and have brought them into port. They were part of a fleet which about three weeks ago arrived at New-York from Cork: Their cargoes conſiſt of about 12000 buſhels of oats, 26 puncheons of rum, ſome wine, &c. which was deſigned for the uſe of the troops at the eaſt end of Long-Iſland.

We hear that a brig, laden with butter and other proviſions, a few days ago ſailed from New-York, for Newport, and being becalmed, ſhe anchored near Oyſter-Bay, where all the people, except two, went on ſhore; but the wind ſoon after ſpringing up, the two that were left on board cut the cable, and run into a port the weſtern part of this State.

We alſo hear that a ſloop bound from New-York to Newport, was a few days ſince taken in the Sound by two whaleboats, and carried into a harbour at the weſtward.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 3.

Extract of a letter from General Waſhington to Congreſs, dated Head-Quarters, Middle-Brook, Feb. 26, 1779.

"Yeſterday morning a detachment of the enemy from Staten-Iſland made an attempt to ſurprize the poſt at Elizabeth-Town. On receiving information of it, Gen. St. Clair with the Pennſylvania diviſion, and Gen. Smallwood with the Maryland diviſion, were put in motion by different routes, to form a junction at the Scotch Plains, and proceed to reinforce General Maxwell, and act as circumſtances ſhould require. Intelligence of the ſudden retreat of the enemy occaſioned their recal before they had advanced far. The incloſed copy of a letter from General Maxwell will furniſh all the particulars I have received of this fruitleſs incurſion."

Extract of a letter from Brigadier Gen. Maxwell to Gen. Waſhington, dated Elizabeth-Town, Feb. 25, 1779.

SIR,

"The enemy attempted a ſurprize this morning. They diſembarked about three o'clock; at which time, Colonel Ogden, officer of the day, obtained information, and conveyed it to me. Their landing was made on our left; as it appeared the moſt unſuſpected part, being a very difficult marſh.

"Not knowing their deſign or numbers, after aſſembling the troops, I marched them to the rear of the town, that they might not turn our left flank, or gain our rear. When day-light enſued we preſſed upon the enemy, who were then retiring to their boats. In the purſuit, a few of them were killed, and ſome others fell into our hands.

"During our abſence from the town, they collected a number of cattle and horſes, which, upon our advancing, immediately fell into our hands. They returned by the ſame difficult and almoſt inacceſſible marſh or ſalt meadow. Colonels Dayton, Ogden and Barber, with ſelect and different detachments, purſued them; but the quickneſs of their embarkation, added to the difficulty of the marſh, prevented any other ſucceſs than capturing one of their boats with the hands.

"Our loſs, I think, does not amount to more than three or four men. Major Ogden, who firſt reconnoitered the enemy, received a ſudden wound by a bayonet; but it is hoped not dangerous.

"The militia aſſembled on this occaſion with the utmoſt alacrity; and Colonel Shrieve from Newark, having early taken the alarm, marched immediately to our ſupport.

"The enemy's deſign and expectation by this movement was undoubtedly a complete ſurprize; in which I am happy to acquaint your Excellency they were as completely diſappointed.

"Your Excellency may expect a more particular account in my next."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The General Arnold, Hunter, from this port, is taken and carried into Jerſey by the Active privateer.

On Thurſday laſt the petition of this city, expreſſing diſapprobation of the meaſures recommended by the General Aſſembly for taking the ſenſe of the people on the calling of a Convention, ſigned by eight hundred and ſeventy-ſeven freemen, was delivered by a Committee to Robert Morris, Eſq; Member for the city, to be by him preſented to the Houſe.

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, February 26, 1779.*

Ordered, That the proceedings of this Board, with reſpect to the appropriation of the public waggons of this State to private uſes by General Arnold, and John Mitchell, Deputy-Quarter-Maſter-General, be publiſhed with all convenient ſpeed. And alſo their proceedings in the caſe of Matthew Clarkſon, Aid-de-Camp to General Arnold.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

*** *The calamities of war, and the invaſion of this city by the enemy, having interrupted the proceedings of the* American Philoſophical Society, *for promoting uſeful Knowledge, the Members are requeſted to meet at the College on Friday next, the 5th inſt. at Six o'clock in the evening, to take into conſideration the preſent ſtate of the Society, with ſuch matters as may be neceſſary to promote the deſign of their inſtitution.*

LOTTERY-OFFICE.

Wedneſday Morning, March 3, 1779.

The Wheels of the United States Lottery are 104,570 Dollars richer in Proportion than when the Drawing commenced.

There are now in the Wheels the following Prizes:

2	of	10,000 Dollars
8	of	5,000
79	of	1,000
535	of	500
15294	of	30

PAUL FOOKS, Check Clerk.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE,
At the LINEN MANUFACTORY, at the corner of Ninth and Market-ſtreets,

A NEW BUILDING, which may be cut into two good ſtables and chair-houſes, each 18 by 15 feet, with large hay-lofts, being double framed in the middle for the convenience of moving. At the ſame place will be ſold, the Effects on hand, conſiſting of brown linen, dimity, flax, thread, and a number of fire-buckets. The ſale to begin on the fifth of March, at Ten o' clock.

At the Company's BLEACH FIELD in Merion townſhip, will be ſold at public Vendue, a Frame Building, erected in the field, having a new twenty-feet water-wheel, and ſundry utenſils neceſſary for the bleaching buſineſs, ſuch as boiler, lye tubs, ſcoops, roller, draining frames, &c. Alſo will be ſold, a horſe, cart, plow, harrow, &c. The ſale to begin on the premiſes the eleventh of March, at Ten o'clock.

All perſons having any accounts againſt the Company, are deſired to bring them in to ISAAC HOWELL, SAMUEL CLARK, or RICHARD WELLS, as the ſtock is now to be divided amongſt the Proprietors.

WANTS a PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN, who is well acquainted with STORE-KEEPING, &c. and can ſhew a good Recommendation from the Gentlemen he lived with laſt. Any Perſon wanting ſuch a One, by leaving a Line at the PRINTERS, will be waited on. ¶tw.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

A propoſed Preamble for the propoſed Bill for the gradual abolition of SLAVERY *in the State of Pennſylvania.*

WHEN we contemplate our abhorrence of that condition to which the arms and tyranny of Great-Britain were exerted to reduce us: When we look back on the variety of dangers to which we have been expoſed, and how miraculouſly our wants in many inſtances have been ſupplied, and our deliverance wrought, when even hope and human fortitude became unequal to the conflict: We cannot but be led to a ſerious and religious ſenſe of the manifold bleſſings we have undeſervedly received from the hand of that being, from whom every good and perfect gift cometh.

Impreſſed with theſe ideas, we conceive it our duty, and rejoice that it is in our power to extend a portion of that freedom to others which has been extended to us, and a releaſe from that ſtate of thraldom to which we ourſelves were tyrannically doomed, and from which we have now every proſpect of being happily delivered. It is not for us to enquire into the reaſons why, in the creation of mankind, the inhabitants of the ſeveral parts of the earth were diſtinguiſhed by a difference of feature or complexion. It is ſufficient for us to know, that all are the work of his hands, and that he who created all is no reſpecter of perſons. We ſee in the diſtribution of mankind that the moſt fertile, as well as unfertile parts of the earth are inhabited by men of different complexions with ourſelves, from which we may reaſonably as well as religiouſly infer, that he who placed them there beſtowed on them equally with others a portion of his care and protection, and that it becometh not us to counteract his mercies.

We eſteem it a peculiar bleſſing granted to us, that we are enabled at this day to add one more ſtep to a ſtate of univerſal civilization, by removing, as much as poſſible, the ſorrows of thoſe who have hitherto lived in undeſerved bondage; and from which, by the aſſumed authority of the Kings of Britain, no effectual legal relief could be obtained. Weaned by a long courſe of experience from theſe narrow prejudices and partialities of education, we find our hearts enlarged with kindneſs and benevolence towards men of all conditions and nations; and conceive ourſelves at this particular period extraordinarily called upon, by the bleſſings we have received from our great Creator, to manifeſt the ſincerity of our profeſſion, and to give ſome effectual token of our gratitude. And whereas the condition of thoſe perſons, who have hitherto been denominated negroe and mulatto ſlaves, has been attended with circumſtances that not only deprived them of the common bleſſings to which they were by nature entitled, but to caſt them into thoſe deep afflictions of heart, by an unnatural ſeparation and ſale of their perſons from each other, and of the perſons of their children; which can only be conceived by ſuppoſing ourſelves in the ſame caſe: In juſtice therefore to perſons ſo unhappily circumſtanced, and who, by having no proſpect before them whereon they may reſt their ſorrows and their hopes, have no natural inducement to render that ſervice to ſociety they, otherwiſe might—and alſo in grateful commemoration of our own happy deliverance from that ſtate of *unconditional ſubmiſſion*, to which we were doomed by the tyranny of Britain—Be it enacted, That from and after the fourth day of July, A. D. 1776 (the glorious æra of American liberty and independence) all male and female children, born of, &c. &c. &c.

The following is publiſhed by deſire of the gentleman who favoured us with the foregoing Preamble.

Note. The above piece was ſent to Mr. Bradford two or three days before the publication of his laſt week's paper, at the ſame time intimating that it was not intended to exclude any perſonal reflections, more eſpecially on public characters, if they could be deemed more agreeable to his cuſtomers. On finding it omitted, and no notice taken of it, a meſſenger was ſent for the above piece laſt Saturday, and Mr. Bradford declared *he had burnt it.*

This day is publiſhed, and to be ſold, by FRANCIS BAILEY, *in Front-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet,*

THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE
for FEBRUARY:

CONTAINING, amongſt a variety of pieces, Contraſt between the Death of a Deiſt and a Chriſtian, David Hume and Samuel Finley; Reply of Continental Currency to the Repreſentation and Remonſtrance of Hard-Money; Account of the Iſland of Santa Cruz, containing an original Poem on the beauties of that Iſland, &c. &c.

Price for the preſent Month.

I. To the adventitious purchaſer of a ſingle copy, *Three dollars.*---To Gentlemen of the army, *Two dollars.*‡

II. By the quantity of Twelve Copies, *Two and one half dollars.*

III. To the Subſcriber for a ſingle copy, on advancing twenty-four dollars, *Two dollars.*

The MAGAZINES may be had at AITKIN's, BELL's, and WOODHOUSE's Book-ſtores.

‡ *This article is added, becauſe, from the frequent and neceſſary change of ſtations, it cannot be convenient for Gentlemen of the Military to take the Magazine regularly and become Subſcribers.*

BOHEA TEA, in hogſheads or ſmall cheſts, to be Sold, by JOHN PETERS, junior, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Shaffer's. Alſo a few pieces of woollens, cotton, copperas, and rice in barrels; a quantity of mohair and ſcarf twiſt, coat and veſt buttons, allom, a few tierces of rum, &c. ¶tw.

TO BE SOLD,

A COUNTRY SEAT, *five miles from this city, near the Falls of Schuylkill, on a road leading from thence to Germantown:*

THE ſituation is high and healthy, and has a very extenſive proſpect: It contains thirty acres, near half of which is woodland, has a commodious houſe erected thereon, almoſt new, with a large kitchen garden well fenced, good ſtables and chair-houſe, and a young bearing orchard, of good fruit, about 4 acres.

If not ſold, it will be lett to a tenant with a ſmall family, who underſtands gardening and fruit trees. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

February 26, 1779.

WAS left at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Hilltown townſhip, Bucks county, the latter end of June or beginning of July laſt, a bay HORSE, being not fit for ſervice at that time; this is to give notice to the owner to come within ſix weeks from the date hereof, pay the charges and take him away, otherwiſe the horſe will be ſold to pay coſt.

Whereas a certain perſon was ſome time ſince at the houſe of Mr. Andrew [illegible]heims, in Rockhill townſhip, and there ſaid that I had ſold the horſe to him, I hereby requeſt that perſon to prove what he has aſſerted, as no perſon to this day has enquired after ſaid horſe.

¶ CHRISTIAN KERN.

February 22, 1779.

To be SOLD, on Thurſday, the fourth of March next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at HARMAN and LEWIS's ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet,

A VALUABLE Collection of BOOKS, conſiſting of about nine hundred volumes in moſt faculties. Catalogues of which will be ready to be delivered on Monday next, at the Sheriff's office; ſeized and taken in execution, by

‖2w. JAMES CLAYPOLE, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 23, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

On Saturday, the ſixth day of March next, at the ſtore formerly occupied by Harman and Lewis, in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, at 11 o'clock,

TWELVE Hogſheads of old Jamaica and Antigua SPIRITS, of an extraordinary quality: Seized and taken in execution by JAMES CLAYPOLE, Sheriff. ‖1w.

N. B. In the above advertiſement in our laſt, the place of ſale by miſtake was ſaid to be at Harman and Lewis's ſtore, and it is thought proper to inſert this, in order to prevent any miſtakes concerning the eſtabliſhed reputation of that houſe, the ſtore being only granted by Mr. Harman for the the ſale of the abovementioned Books and Rum.

To be SOLD at public VENDUE, on the 15th day of this inſtant March, by the ſubſcribers,

A CERTAIN TRACT of LAND, containing 61 acres of land, about 40 acres thereof clear, and the remainder well timbered, with a good two ſtory ſtone houſe and log barn thereon, a very good ſpring and well, a good young bearing orchard, and about 8 or 9 acres of good meadow, ſituate and lying in Hill-town townſhip, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, about 28 miles from the city, the premiſes where the clergyman Mr. Wack dwells on. The ſaid premiſes are to be ſold for ready money; a good and indiſputable deed ſhall be given for ſaid land; the vendue to begin at 12 o'clock, where conditions will be made known, and due attendance given, by

¶ VALENTINE BERGSTRESER, and PAUL FRANCE.

To be SOLD at public VENDUE, on Tueſday, the 16th day of this inſtant March, at the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Red Lion, in Weſt-Nantmel townſhip, Cheſter county, ſundries, as followeth, viz.

A PLANTATION, in Carnarvon townſhip, Berks county, containing 246 acres of limeſtone LAND, in Little Conеſtoga Valley, the buildings tolerable, the meadow excellent, and 30 acres more may be made, watered by a plentiful ſtream; any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private ſale, may know the terms, by applying to Meſſieurs BONSALL and SHOEMAKER, in Philadelphia, or to JOHN JONES, Inn-keeper, near the premiſes.

At the ſame time and place will be expoſed to ſale, Horſes, breeding mares, cows and calves, ſwine, a crop of rye in the ground, rye by the buſhel, a quantity of whiſky by the barrel and gallon, cyder by the hogſhead and barrel, empty veſſels, and ſome houſhold goods; where attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by CALEB JONES. ¶

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONCERNED, by the Subſcribers, Auditors appointed by a Rule of Court for the County of Glouceſter, in a Cauſe wherein *Joſeph Ellis*, Eſq; is Plaintiff, againſt *John Hinchman*, Eſq; Defendant, upon an Attachment iſſued againſt the ſaid *Hinchman*, that the Creditors of ſaid *Hinchman* do meet, at the Houſe of *Hugh Creighton*, in *Haddonfield*, on Friday, the 12th Day of March next, in order to adjuſt the Accounts of ſaid *Hinchman*, and make Diſtribution agreeable to Act of Aſſembly.

JOSEPH COOPER, JOHN GRUFFYTH, Auditors.

Glouceſter, February 24, 1779. ‖2w.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, the Fifth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the morning, on the premiſes, in Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, near Col. Keichlein's,

A PLANTATION, containing 93 acres, 10 acres thereof are good meadow, houſe and barn on it; horſes, a new waggon and farming utenſils. For further particulars, enquire of MICHAEL SHUBART, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ‖¶ HENRY SHLESMAN.

Philadelphia, March 3, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *John Tannenberger*, late of this city, Baker, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order that the ſame may be adjuſted, in four weeks from this date.

JOHN PETERS, CONRAD GERHART, Executors.

*** A few Hundred Pounds to be lett on good ſecurity.

P. S. Was left at the ſaid dwelling-houſe, An Eight-day CLOCK, without a caſe; whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying as above, proving property, may have it again. ¶

STOLEN, on the 26th of February laſt, at night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Middletown, Cheſter county, a bright bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, well built, both paces and trots, but moſt natural to trot, in pretty good order, newly ſhod before, has ſome white hairs in his forehead, and a white ſaddle mark on the off ſide, his mane and tail both black, has a diſorder called the heaving of the lungs, and a bad cough. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have *Forty Dollars* reward for both, or *Twenty Dollars* for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT M'CLELLAN. ¶

Philadelphia, February 25, 1779.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, about the middle of laſt week, two Mares, the one a bay, with black mane, tail and legs, her mane, tail and rump are mixed with white hairs, ſome white hairs in her forehead, has two ſaddle marks cloſe to her ſhoulder blade, remarkably white, is with foal, and had a ſucking foal when ſhe went away; trots neat, carries her head and tail well, has a ſwitch tail, pretty ſhort, not ſhod, her mane falls to the off ſide, branded in the hair G H, three-quarters blood, 8 or 9 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, neat and ſtraight limbed. The other a brown, with a long tail, which may be altered, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, trots heavy, and ſhuffles in her gait, carries her head low, has not been broken to any uſe, ſtrong made, fit for gears, riſing three years old, 15 hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid mares, if ſtrayed, and brings them to me, ſhall have Twelve Dollars reward; and if ſtolen, ſhall have the above reward for thief and mares, and if the mares alone, ſhall have half the money, if brought to me in Third-ſtreet, between South and Shippen-ſtreets, or to *Robert Erwin*, Carter. § GEORGE HARDING.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time ago, AN OLD SORREL MARE, between 13 and 14 hands high, with a bald face, and four white feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Feb. 23, 1779. ¶ ARTHUR BROADES.

CAME to Mr. Charles Weſt's place, in Kenſington, on the 13th day of February 1779, a middle-ſized brown COW, the lower part of her belly and the lower part of her tail about half white, her hind legs are alſo white, has a ſtar in her forehead and large horns; ſhe is dry. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ SEBASTIAN HOFFMAN.

Cheſter, February 26, 1779.

CAME to the Stable of the Subſcriber, the firſt of this Month, a Bay MARE, about 14 Hands high, and 12 or 14 Years old. The Owner paying Charges, and proving Property, may have her again, by applying to

¶ WILLIAM KERLIN.

March 1, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of BEVAN RAKESTRAW, late of Hickory-town, in Plymouth townſhip, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber, living at the Bunch of Grapes tavern, in Philadelphia; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted and paid by SUSANNAH RAKESTRAW, Adminiſtratrix. †

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL YOUNG, late of Mill-creek Hundred, New-Caſtle county, deceaſed, are once more deſired to diſcharge the ſame before the 25th of March next, otherwiſe they will be dealt with as the law directs, without reſpect of perſons: And all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to John Roſs, of London-Grove townſhip, Cheſter county, on or before the ſaid 25th day of March, that they may be paid off, as we are to ſettle the accounts as ſoon as poſſible. STEPHEN COCHRAN, } Adminiſtrators.

Feb. 22. ‖ JOHN ROSS, }

TO be SOLD at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 17th day of March next, in the afternoon, by public vendue, a Saw Mill and Tract of Land, 23 miles from Philadelphia, ſituate in Greenwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, in New-Jerſey. The tract conſiſts of about 3000 acres of land, well timbered with pine and white oak; there is alſo about 40 acres of excellent Cedar Swamp on the premiſes, the ſtream of water is conſtant and plentiful, and the preſent clear profit to the owner is at the rate of £ 2000 a year. On the premiſes are every neceſſary improvement for carrying on the buſineſs, the ſoil of land very good of the kind. Any one inclining to view the premiſes may enquire of John Sparks, Eſq; at Woodberry, or of Mr. Burroughs, on the premiſes, and for further particulars of the ſubſcriber, on the two days preceding the ſale, at Mr. Milnor's, at the Old Ferry, Philadelphia, or at Salem, at any time before the ſale. The title indiſputable, and to be entered on the firſt day of April after the ſale. ¶ HENRY SPARKS.

To be SOLD by public Vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday evening, the third of March, if not ſold before by private ſale,

A NEAT three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, and two ſtory BRICK KITCHEN, ſituated in Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets. The lot is 20 feet front and 47 feet deep; clear of Ground-rent. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN M'CALLA, jun. in Walnut-ſtreet. Alſo 126 acres of land, about 6 miles from Reading furnace, 15 acres of it are cleared, 6 of meadow, with a ſmall houſe on it. ¶

To be SOLD by public Vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of March next, on the premiſes,

THE noted FERRY on Delaware, on the Jerſey ſhore, called Coryell's Ferry, about 15 miles above Trenton, with 75 acres of Land, ten of which are good meadow, the remainder good plough land. On ſaid plantation is an orchard, two large ſtone houſes, two ſtories high, a cellar under the whole, and a draw well at the door; a frame barn, ſtable and ſhed. The vendue to begin at twelve o'clock on ſaid day, where due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

Feb. 18, 1779. ‖2w. ABRAHAM CORYELL.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO very good SHALLOPS, of about thirty-three Tons Burden, with all their Appurtenances in good Order; now lying at Mr. Wilkinſon's Wharff. Enquire of Captain ISAAC JONES, in Water-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet. ¶

Charles-Town, Cæcil County, February 21, 1779.

WAS left in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, about ten days ago, a ſorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, ſhod all round; alſo a Saddle and Bridle, the ſaddle almoſt new, with green pluſh houſing; the perſon who left them ſaid he came from Dover, that he was going to Baltimore to tranſact ſome buſineſs for General Rodney, and that the horſe, ſaddle and bridle were the property of General Rodney. From ſeveral circumſtances, it is ſuppoſed the horſe, ſaddle and bridle are ſtolen, therefore the owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to

§ WILLIAM BROMFIELD.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Kent* county, in the State of *Maryland*, a Mulattoe man, named *JAMES*, about 22 years old, country born, about 5 feet 5 inches high, full faced, by trade a tanner; it is ſuppoſed he went on board the *Engliſh* ſhipping when in *Cheſapeake Bay* in *Auguſt* 1777. I have been informed he has ſince left the army, and lurks about *Philadelphia*. Any perſon ſecuring the ſaid Mulattoe, or bringing him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by DAVID CRANE.

December 7, 1778. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the county of Bucks, in July laſt, Seven Stray SHEEP, with a large bell; likewiſe a dark bay HORSE, about ſeven years old, natural trotter. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Feb. 22, 1779. ‖ ANDREW KICKLINE.

CAME to the plantation of Mr. Moſes Bartram, between the two and three mile ſtone, on the Wiſſahickon road, on the firſt of January laſt, A BAY MARE, about 13 or 14 hands high. Whoever owns ſaid mare is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡

TO be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 20th day of March next, by the ſubſcriber, at his dwelling-houſe, Cumru townſhip, Berks county, in the State of Pennſylvania, a plantation or tract of good limeſtone land, ſituated in the townſhip of Cumru aforeſaid, about one mile from the town of Reading, and adjoining the river Schuylkill, the road leading from Reading to Lancaſter going through the ſame; the ſaid tract contains 165 acres, about 100 acres thereof cleared, twelve of which good watered meadow, the remainder well timbered; having thereon a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a good orchard, and a ſpring of good water near the houſe, and alſo the convenience of a good ſhad fiſhery; the whole in good repair. The title is indiſputable; the terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

Feb. 18, 1779. § JOHN GERBER

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ISAAC DAVIS, Eſq; late of Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, either by bond, note or book account, are deſired to bring the ſame in properly atteſted, in order that the ſame may be adjuſted, in four weeks from this date. ELIZABETH DAVIS, Adminiſtratrix; and JOHN DAVIS, Adminiſtrator. ‡

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN *a ſecond time*, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable in Vine-ſtreet, a likely *black horſe*, near 16 hands high, riſing ſix years old next ſpring, ſhod all round, his near hind foot white, and a ſmall ſtreak of white on the inſide of the off hind one, a white ſlip on his forehead, and is remarkably ſhy when touched on or near the ears; he paces, trots, and canters well, carries lofty, and is high ſpirited. Whoever ſecures the thief and horſe, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, and the horſe returned to the owner, ſhall have the above reward, or Fifty Dollars for the horſe only, with reaſonable charges.

Philad. Feb. 23, 1779. § DAVID JACKSON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Kingſeſs, Philadelphia county, the 12th Mo. 24th, 1778, a red hipſhotten COW, about eight years old, forward with calf. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away.

¶ JOHN HUNT, jun.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 24th of September laſt, Two MARES, the one brown and the other black: The black mare is about 9 years old, has a white ſpot under the ſaddle, and under her tail a croſs ſcar; the brown mare is alſo about 9 years old, has a black ſpot as large as a dollar on one ſide of her buttock. Whoever brings the ſaid mares to the ſubſcriber, or gives him notice of them ſo that he may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward for both, or *Twenty five Dollars* for one of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

‡ JOHN ADAM SNYDER.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed the ſaid mares were with foal.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of WILLIAM MORGAN, late of Glouceſter county, and State of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday the 16th day of March next, on the premiſes, A valuable SAW-MILL and TRACT of LAND thereunto belonging, containing about 345 acres, an exact ſurvey thereof will be ſhewn the day of ſale, ſituate on Oldman's Creek, in the counties of Glouceſter and Salem, about ſeven miles from Raccoon Creek Landing, and twenty-five from Philadelphia. The mill is about ſix years old, in good order, and built for ſawing ſhip plank; the land is well timbered with white oak and other timber, fit for ſawing or any other uſe; the ſoil is good and would produce plentiful crops if cultivated: There might be made on the premiſes two good plantations: There is on the premiſes above the ſaid mill pond a good convenience for erecting a fulling mill, or any other water works; the ſtream being good and ſeldom fails (plenty of timber would be brought to the ſaid mill to be ſawed for toll, and there is good timbered land adjoining the above land now upon ſale) the title is indiſputable, and the purchaſer on paying one half of the purchaſe money down may have a reaſonable time to pay the remainder, on giving good ſecurity if required. Attendance will be given on the day of ſale by

WILLIAM GARRISON, Executor; and

‡ SARAH MORGAN, Executrix.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, a griſt-mill with an excellent ſtream of water and tract of land, containing about 70 acres, ſituated on the banks of Schuylkill, in Blockley townſhip, well known by the name of Schuylkill-mill; bounded by lands belonging to George Gray, and William Hamilton, Eſquires; 10 acres of good watered meadow, about 18 acres of well timbered woodland, the remainder is very fertile and fit for tilling; what makes this place the more valuable is, that a ſhallop may come up to the mill door, with a thouſand buſhels of grain; an inexhauſtible quantity of mud, of the beſt quality for manuring the land, may be got at a very ſmall expence; likewiſe an excellent quarry may be opened of the beſt building ſtone, lying on the river and at the mouth of the creek, where veſſels may be loaded without the expence of hauling a ſtone. Its beautiful ſituation on the river is ſufficient to recommend it to the gentleman, or the man of buſineſs. JOSEPH JONES.

*** For terms enquire of ſaid *Jones*, living in Blockley townſhip, or Mr. *Jacob Barge*, in Philadelphia. ‡5w.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue, on the eighth day of March next,

THE well known Tavern called Buſſel-town, ſituated on the road leading from Philadelphia to New-town, 11½ miles from Philadelphia. It has been a Public Houſe upwards of 50 years. There is on the premiſes a good ſtone houſe, and cellar under the whole, 4 rooms on the firſt floor, and 5 on the next, with a never failing ſpring and ſtone ſpring-houſe, a good draw well at the door, and a good bearing orchard. The whole containing 47 acres, 12 of woodland, about 8 acres of meadow, and more may be made. The conditions to be made known at the day of ſale, where attendance will be given by † JOSEPH ADDES.

THE HOUSE and BRIDGE at the Middle Ferry is to be RENTED, and the SECRETARY of the COUNCIL will receive Propoſals from any Perſons diſpoſed to rent the ſame.

Philadelphia, February 10, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, laſt night, out of the Subſcriber's ſtable, a Black HORSE, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, both hind feet white, a ſtar in his forehead, a ſmall wart under his belly, and his neck rubbed with the collar; he racks, trots and canters well, and is not docked.

The ſame night was ſtolen from Mr. *Ogden*, at the *Middle-Ferry* on *Schuylkill*, A RIDING CHAIR, the body painted an olive colour, the carriage and wheels red, lined with light coloured cloth, the carriage remarkably ſtrong, the wheels have 14 ſpokes in each, the hubs large, the braſs nails chiefly drawn out of the cheeks and bottom, the braces the chair hangs on are with ſhackle plates; the whole looks dull, having been out of uſe near two years. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring the thief, horſe and chair, or Thirty Dollars for the horſe, and Twenty Dollars for the chair, with reaſonable charges, by JONATHAN PENROSE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Gwined townſhip, near the Spring-Houſe tavern, on the 1ſt of January laſt, A *Bay Horſe*, about 5 or 6 years old, 13 or 14 hands high; he is a natural pacer, and was ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

‡ PETER FLECK.

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